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been worked out in detail and includes numerous minor faults. The great importance of the work lies in the establishing of the Ordovician, Silurian, and Devonian seas in the region. The similarity of the Ordovician fauna of this region with that of Minnesota and Wisconsin indicates they were all part of the same invasion. Good faunal lists are given.

A. C. McF.

Maps and Sections to Accompany Report on Contributions to the Study of the Geology and Ore Deposits of Kalgoorlie, East Coolgardie Goldfield. Perth: Geological Survey of Western Australia, Bulletin 69, Part III, 1917.

The gold deposits at Kalgoorlie, Australia, are of two types, the gold-quartz veins and the gold-telluride deposits. The bed rock of the region outside of some minor metamorphosed sediments consists of granite and amphibolite schists. It is with the last-named that the gold is usually found. *Bulletin 69* consists of fourteen plates showing the areal and structural geology of the region.

A. C. McF.

Eleventh Biennial Report of the State Geologist on the Mineral Industries and Geology of Vermont. By GEORGE H. PERKINS, *et al.* Burlington, 1917–18. Pp. 209, pls. 18, figs. 10.

The present report consists of a number of contributions by different authors on the geology of the state of Vermont. These are as follows:

I. "Physiography of Vermont," by G. H. PERKINS.—The discussion and description of the physiography is given in a popular though thorough style. The physiographic history, which is rather complex, is well summarized. The mountain areas include regions of complex igneous and metamorphic history. Most of the large rivers are old and antecedent in character. The author believes that most of the lakes of the state are glacial in origin.

II. "The Ordovician Terranes of Central Vermont," by CHARLES H. RICHARDSON.—The formations discussed are all pre-Trenton in age and include, from base upward, the Irasburg conglomerate, the Memphremagog slates, and Waits River limestone. A brief summary of the geologic history of the state is given.

III. Post-Glacial Sea-Level Waters in Eastern Vermont," by H. L. FAIRCHILD.—Mr. Fairchild describes the post-glacial marine features found in the eastern part of the state, thus supplementing an earlier article dealing with the western portion of the state. With regard to the crustal movements which such features involve, he states:

> "The earth's superficial or crustal portion is sensitive to unequal loading, or differential pressures, and it appears that northeastern North America was depressed by the weight of the long persistent ice sheets of the recent glacial time. With the removal of the weight by the melting of the ice body, the land rose. The amount of Post-Glacial land uplift, and the area affected seem to have been proportionate to the calculated thickness and extent of the latest ice sheet."

The article is accompanied by a map representing the approximate amount of post-Glacial uplift as shown by isobases.

IV. "A Report of the Geological Work within the Rochester Vermont Quadrangle," by W. G. FOYE.—Rochester quadrangle lies within the heart of the Green Mountains, midway between the Champlain and Connecticut valleys. The structure is rather complex, with the bed rock chiefly pre-Cambrian.

V. "The Terranes of Northfield, Vermont," by CHARLES H. RICHARDSON and SAMUEL H. CAMP.—The geology of Northfield is intricate. The terranes consist of a series of highly crumpled, folded, and faulted metamorphic rocks, dipping at high angles and cut by intrusive masses. The discovery of Ordovician fossils in the Northfield slate quarries and in the limestone and quartzose marbles, has made possible the accurate stratigraphic correlation of these beds and constitutes the most important result of the work.

VI. "The Terranes of Roxbury, Vermont," by CHARLES H. RICHARDSON.—The work here was very similar to that at Northfield, important graptolite faunas being found forming the basis for the correlation of the beds of the area. The origin of the verd-antique marble, which is of commercial importance, is carefully studied.

XI. "Eruptive Rocks at Cuttingsville, Vermont," by J. W. EGGLESTON.—The general character of the main body of the igneous rock mass indicates that it is a composite stock. The order of eruption found was from the more basic essexite through the syenites to the more acid nordmarkite. In the complementary dikes the order was reversed, tinguaite dikes antedating the camptonite dikes.

Other chapters are: VII. "Progress in Copper Mining and Milling," by E. C. JACOBS; VIII. "Progress in Talc Production," by E. C. JACOBS; IX. "The Lime Industry in Vermont," by E. C. JACOBS; X. "Additional Corrections to the List of Altitudes in Vermont," XII. "Provisional Report of the Areal and Structural Geology of the West Flank of the Green Mountain Range," by N. C. DALE; XIII.

"The State Cabinet;" XIV. "Mineral Resources"; XV. "Progress of Stream-Gaging in Vermont during the Two-Year Period Ending September 30, 1918"; XVI. "Records of Stream Flow for the Two-Year Period Ending September 30, 1918," by the United States Geological Survey in co-operation with the State Survey.

It may be noted that Vermont led in talc production in 1917, the grade of talc, however, being low. In the production of granite and marble it leads, and in slate it is second only to Pennsylvania.

A. C. McF.

An Annotated Index of Minerals of Economic Value, to Accompany a Bibliography of Indian Geology and Physical Geography. Compiled by T. H. D. la Touche, M.A., F.G.S., Fellow of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Calcutta: Geological Survey of India, 1918. Pp. 490.

The purpose of the author is to furnish a guide to the literature on Indian minerals of economic importance and at the same time to indicate as concisely as possible the nature of the information given by each of the various writers. These notes (Part II) are supposed to be used in conjunction with the bibliography which forms Part I of the work. The minerals are arranged alphabetically, or frequently under group heads where they are chemically or economically related to one another.

A. C. McF.

The Geology of the Tuapeka District, Central Otago Division. By P. Marshall, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S. New Zealand Department of Mines, Geological Survey Branch, Bulletin No. 19 (N.S.). Pp. 72, pls. 12.

This report consists of a description of the general geology and physiography of the region, together with its various cultural and natural features. The formations present include the pre-Jurassic Tuapeka series, which, so far as now known, may be of any age between pre-Cambrian and Jurassic, and the Waitahuna series of Upper Cretaceous and Lower Eocene age, together with some Pleistocene and Recent deposits. The Tuapeka series represents deposits of littoral sands and muds and the Waitahuna true marine sediments, with some associated volcanics.

The chief economic resource of the region is gold, which occurs disseminated in conglomerate beds or as lodes. It is believed to be primary in the conglomerate. Other minor mineral resources include antimony, copper, cinnabar, and scheelite.

A. C. McF.